



SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY BULLETIN

JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1984

EAGLES-EAGLES-EAGLES

The Saint Louis Audubon Society has been invited to participate in the Mississippi Valley Bald Eagle Count. This is our nineteenth year.

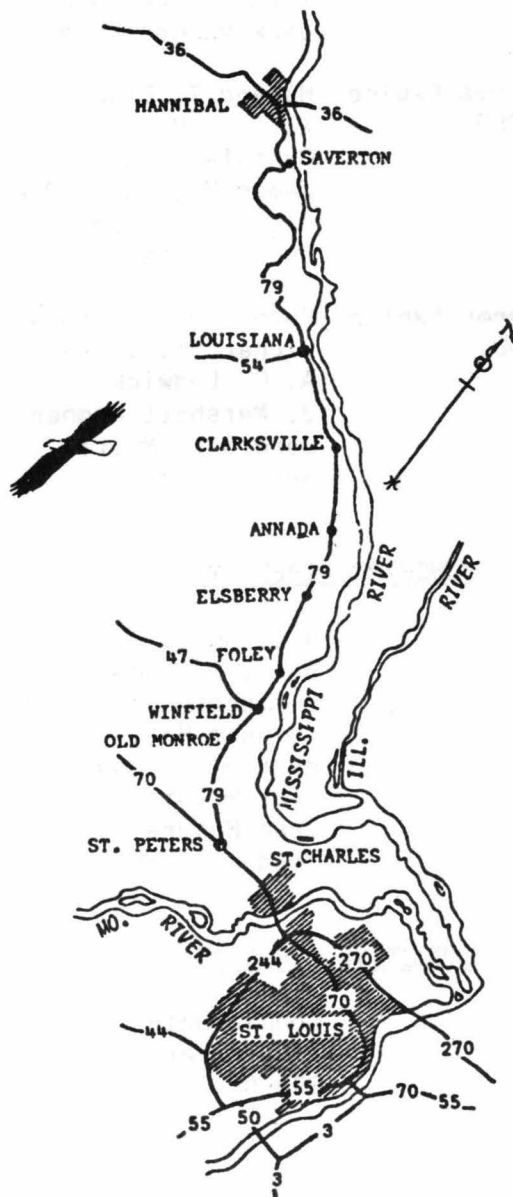
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, is the date, and the area from Winfield Dam north to Saverton will be covered,

McCune Dudley, "the Eagle Man of Louisiana," is making all arrangements and will recruit a staff of experienced ornithologists as leaders. They will map the area to be covered and assign locations.

Meet at the Clarksville Catholic Church at 9:00 a.m. Follow Interstate 70 to St. Peters, then north on Highway 79 to the south edge of Clarksville. [See map.] The church is just across the road from the Apple Shed. The parking is good and is the best meeting place in the area.

This annual northern bald eagle count is a special project. Children, youth groups and first-time counters are welcome. Dress for cold weather and bring binoculars.

For further information call St. Louis Audubon, 965-8642.



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AUDUBON SOCIETY EDUCATION CENTER

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Birds are one of nature's many symbols of beauty which will endure the ages. Birds are beautiful, not only in the sense of plumage, but also in their vibrant, static and dynamic manner. These small feathered creatures are pulsated with energy, surcharged with charm and their everlasting beauty every hour of the day, every season of the year -- as long as they can live under the proper living conditions, one of those being the necessity of food and, another, protection from the cold.

If birds were not properly protected by the few of us, it might not mean much. But if everyone took that attitude in bird feeding, it would be disastrous. It has often been stated that if some catastrophe should wipe out entirely the bird life of the continent, we would starve to death before man could combat through sprays and mechanical means the insect hosts which, having no enemies, would destroy the crops. Ornithologists say that is too sweeping a statement, and entomologists say that "parasitic insects would develop and prevent any major catastrophe," but, nevertheless, it is almost impossible for us to realize how much birds do keep down the ravages of insects and rodents.

Because birds are intensely active, their hearts beat very rapidly. In order to keep up their energy, they must eat often and plentifully. Our part in bird feeding, although it is comparatively small, is important. If one were to induce a chickadee to spend the winter at a feeder, it has been estimated that this one chickadee in turn would destroy over 140,000 eggs of the cankerworm moth, and if one were to induce a cardinal (or any other seed-eating bird to a feeding tray), the bird would return the favor later in the year by destroying many weed seeds. It has been estimated that in the State of Iowa alone the tree sparrows eat over 800 tons of weed seeds annually, which saves the farmers about \$10,000,000 per year.

Granted that birds bring to the garden the joy of life and movement, and to it also, through their destruction of insect pests, a greater beauty of flower, fruit and foliage; it then follows that we want to do all we can to insure their presence. This can be done easily for birds, whether they are insect or seed eaters or dependent on vegetation for their existence. All we have to do is plant trees and shrubs which are not only ornamental but which will be of threefold value to the birds. That is, they must furnish flowers and fruit for the primary allure of food, and foliage for protection from storms, to afford cover for concealment and also for nesting, and pasturage for insects the birds need for food.

It is true that all summer birds have a bountiful larder, but it is also true that whatever food we offer them winter or summer is a supplement to their natural diet. A chickadee will often leave a lump of suet and soon be busily inspecting a twig, attacking it from every angle. Considering their numbers, the winter birds do more good in the garden than those in the summer. It is only in the winter, when nature is at her resting point, that the hungry woodpeckers are busy drilling out grubs and creepers, and nuthatches and kinglets are busy destroying millions of insect eggs.

There are many who say that it is pure sentiment on our part to want to see the birds near us and feed them. But in this case the sentimentality is just. Of course, the chickadees and snow buntings are symbolic of and enjoy snow and

ice -- but who isn't touched by seeing a song sparrow or a junco standing on first one foot and then the other to keep warm. Many birds can endure great cold if only there is a sufficient food supply. Birds do feel the cold but can defy the frost if only the little furnaces hidden beneath their feathers are kept continually stoked. It is perfectly all right to feed the birds all winter for many of them, because of their confidence developed throughout winter's cold months, may be very likely to stay with us when we equally need them in the summer. But it is important to keep a continuous supply at your feeding station. Place the food on the tray at night after the birds have gone to roost for it is most likely they will arise before you do.

All feeding devices should be set up early in the fall for several reasons. One, so that the feeder may weather and the birds become accustomed to the location and, two, so that early feeding may induce migrant birds to winter about your feeder.

There are many types of feeders that can be built or purchased. Dr. Frank Chapman describes a rustic feeding shelf that fits very unobtrusively into the garden scene. He recommends, instead of the usual flat tray, hollowed out limbs with the bark left on. Two such hollow troughs are nailed at least four or five feet apart on a post, while a large hollowed out slab is fastened over the top for a roof. The base of the post may be protected from cats by a funnel-shaped tin or by binding it with barbed wire. Holes may be bored on the upper part of the post and suet forced into them.

If you desire to bring birds nearer to your window, a trolley feeder may be used. This roofed feeder runs on a wire attached to a windowsill at one end and to a post or shrubbery at the other end. This easily moved tray may be brought a little nearer the house each day. Move it when the birds are not feeding. Foot by foot this distance may be lessened until at last the feeder is just outside the window.

Whatever type of feeder or shelter is made or bought, it should have a roof for protection against the elements and to prevent the grain from souring and protection from cats such as a funnel guard or barbed wire. It is also advisable to drill small holes in the feeder for drainage in case the rain blows in.

Grit should be supplied in some form inasmuch as when the ground is covered with snow, it is extremely difficult for birds to find grit. Also, adequate water is very important for the winter feeding birds.

Many birds may visit your winter cafeteria such as: song sparrows, white-breasted nuthatches, chickadees, hairy and downy woodpeckers, blue jays, purple finches, cedar waxwings, goldfinches, siskins, tree sparrows, white-throated sparrows, brown creepers, golden and ruby-crowned kinglets, and the two weaver finches, the English and European tree sparrows. More rarely seen are red-breasted nuthatches, Carolina wrens, yellow bellied sapsuckers, red-headed woodpeckers, quail, myrtle warblers, and winter wrens. Even sparrow hawks have been known to visit feeders.

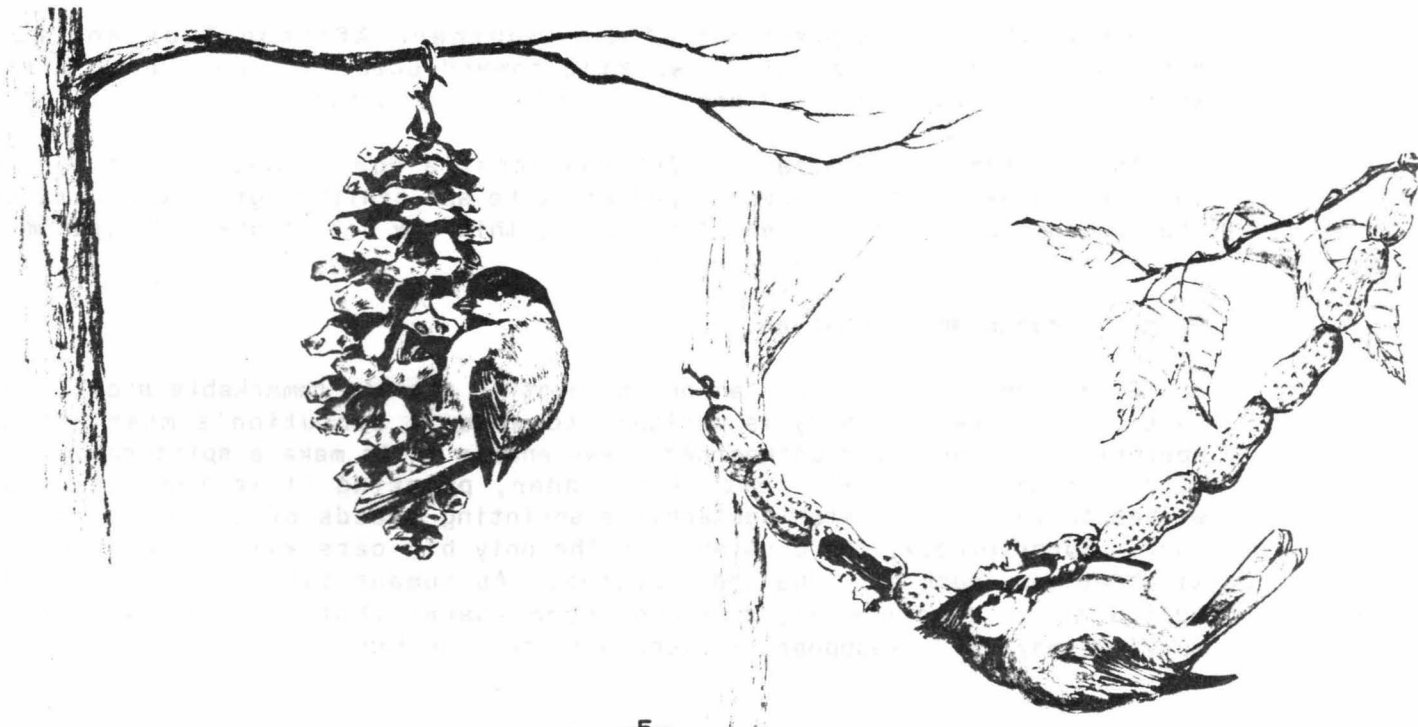
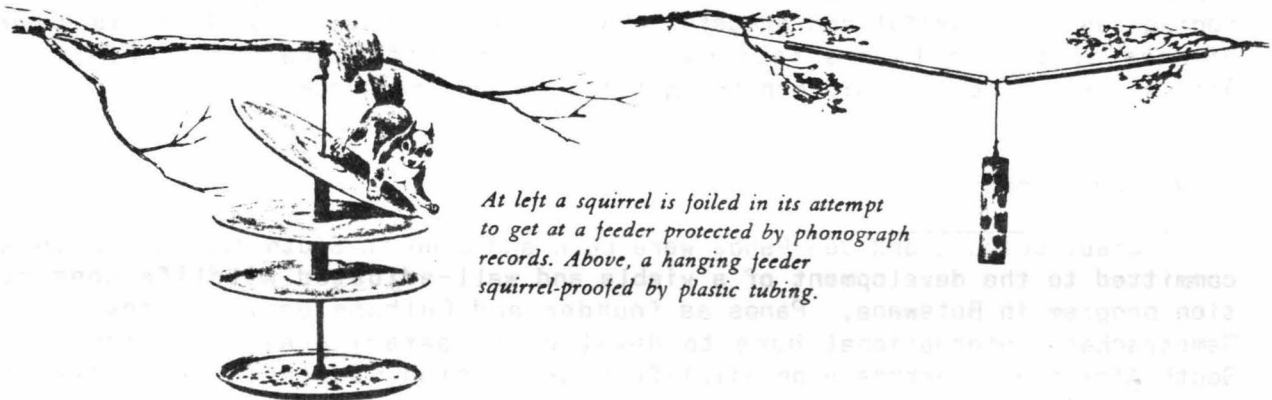
It is interesting to keep a list of the birds visiting your feeders, and winter feeding of birds will give hours of pleasure, not only to the birds, but to you.

Ingredients for a Successful Bird Feeding Program

1) Bakery products; 2) birdseed mixtures composed of millet, rape, flax, and canary seed; 3) buckwheat and cracked corn for quail and doves; 4) fruit, grit and nutmeats; 5) suet and suet mixtures; 6) scratch feed; 7) sunflower seed; and 8) thistle (niger) for finches.

If you are bothered by starlings, here are foods that they won't take: buckwheat, coconut in the shell, whole kernels of corn, peanuts in the shell, rape, unhulled sunflower, and thistle. It is too bad that we should have received this bird, one of the most quarrelsome and aggressive members of the Old World family which was introduced in New York in 1890. Starlings are ground feeders, so don't throw too much feed on the lawn.

Squirrels can also be a problem. Almost any hanging feeder or one on a post can be squirrel-proofed, but allow for the uncanny ability of these animals. To outsmart them shields may be placed around the post to which the feeder is attached, and wobbly objects in the path of squirrels trying to reach a hanging feeder will deter them. Try protecting hanging feeders with old phonograph records and post feeders with cone-shaped metal guards.



THE AUDUBON WILDLIFE FILM SERIES

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1984 -- THE ETHICAL SOCIETY, 9001 CLAYTON ROAD, 8:00 P.M.

"OKAVANGO," personally presented by Michael Culhane

About the film. . .

The Okavango Delta -- a green and tranquil naturalist paradise -- is a mixture of wetlands, grasslands and plains situated in the northern reaches of the Kalahari Desert in Botswana, Africa. Teeming with lion, lechwe, hippo, zebra, buffalo, giraffe, elephant, and crocodile in addition to some 500 species of birds, this 5,800-square-mile expanse of unspoiled shimmering stillness has been described as "Africa's Last Eden." Although land is a vanishing commodity in Africa, the animals seen in "Okavango" move freely in and out of two major reserves as water and security needs dictate. This film shows such marvelous footage as the powerful and graceful chase of the lion in pursuit of its dinner. Viewers of this film are fascinated by the magnificence and complexity of Africa's wilderness -- wilderness that may be gone tomorrow.

About the filmmakers. . .

Michael Culhane and Jon Panos were born and bred in South Africa. Both are committed to the development of a viable and well-adjusted wildlife conservation program in Botswana. Panos as founder and Culhane as vice president of Gametrackers International hope to develop the safari areas of Botswana and South Africa with emphasis on wildlife conservation, education and five-star accommodations.

Panos, who also is president of the Southern African Tour and Safari Association, is simultaneously working toward ensuring that South Africa's wilderness and tourist areas are conserved and maintained.

To help realize Gametrackers International's goals, Culhane is currently involved in establishing specialized wildlife and ornithological programs about the Okavango Delta as well as in producing this new U.S.-sponsored major movie.

Facts, figures and fantasies. . .

Sleek and nimble, a cheetah on the hunt is a truly remarkable sight. Every part of the cheetah's body is designed to make it evolution's most efficient sprinting machine. Its unsheathed claws enable it to make a split-second change of direction; it uses its tail as a rudder, pointing it in the direction it wishes to turn. A cheetah can achieve sprinting speeds of up to 90 miles per hour. Surprisingly, the cheetahs are the only big cats killed by other large wild felines, such as lions and leopards. As humans take over more land for agricultural development, the vast open spaces that the cheetah needs for survival may well disappear -- along with the cheetah.

better photography

LEE F. MASON



Fallen leaves and cold weather should not be reasons for shelving your camera until spring. Now is a good time to photograph your household pets.

No doubt, dogs and cats are the most popular of all household pets, so here are a few tips on photographing these animals:

First of all, your dog or cat will feel secure with you, a most important consideration as a preliminary to getting a good picture. Have some tidbits on hand. If you will be shooting indoors, you'll need to confine the animal to a certain area. A corner of a room is usually preferable because that leaves only two (instead of four) directions in which to escape. If your dog has a "security blanket," it might be well to use that to get him in a more relaxed frame of mind.

If the dog is small, a bridge table may help keep him in the area where you wish to photograph. A little bribing with a doggie tidbit may get the dog to stay contentedly on the table. This will save wear and tear on your knees and back since — as we've told you before — to get the best picture of an animal, get down to the animal's level! Don't have a leash showing in your picture. Keep in mind that the dog's head is the picture.

Keep the background as plain as possible in both color and texture. If the dog is brunette, you will do better with a light color background. A light-colored animal will show up best on a medium to dark-toned background. The best background is a plain-colored wall. To avoid undesirable shadows, keep the dog at a distance from the wall or background or train a light on the background to blot out shadows.

A winsome girl or boy photographed with a dog will establish a standard of comparison so that one can tell immediately how large the dog really is. A small lap dog of any variety will look more fragile and adorable than ever when held in the lap or hands of an equally small person. Of course, a rugged specimen can be shown at his best in the outdoors. Do keep the animal away from fences and other obtrusive backgrounds.

To photograph a mother dog with her litter, an assistant can distract her attention with a bit of dog biscuit while the pups wrestle each other into a photogenic position. When shooting a single puppy, try photographing it after feeding when it is pleasantly drowsy. Then have an assistant make a sudden noise to evoke a startled expression in the animal.

Often dogs develop special tricks with a ball or rubber bone, and these can be used to trigger appealing poses. And for poses full of affection, rely on liverwurst! Wipe a slice of liverwurst across a child's cheek or hand, and the dog will be there on cue, ready to pose licking the child's cheek or hand. When you've been working with a dog for some time and his head begins to droop, just hold a liverwurst-smeared hand above his head, out of camera range, and he'll lift his head and follow the hand.

There is no such thing as an unphotogenic cat; even a mangy alley cat has a certain bedraggled elegance. BUT, unlike dogs, cats will not perform on order! You will have to devise other means of making the cat pose prettily. You have to lure a cat into doing what you want without the cat suspecting you want it! If you are after a picture in a peaceful mood, try placing a small rubber mouse or ball in the center of a cushion and let the cat investigate it. A leaf from a houseplant is often a favored toy. A bit of foil at the end of a string can be held above the cat, swung from side to side (out of camera range) or pulled in front of the cat (again out of camera range). Pouncing and jumping are two favorite activities of most cats. But when a photographer wants to capture that action on film, cats often will just stare at the photographer. What you can do is prefocus on a spot and then "throw" your cat into the picture area to catch the action.

There is one breed of cat that is a real problem to photographers. That is the Siamese, which is most temperamental and uncooperative when one wants to take its picture. One way to get a picture of this magnificent (and cantankerous) animal is to use a rather substantial piece of dark velvet to drape on the cat's owner in the vicinity of the lap. then let the cat sit on the lap. While the owner strokes the cat into relaxing, ask him to pause between pats long enough to let you get a picture. By focusing in close on the animal, no one will suspect the cat is on a lap.

Since cats as a species have small flat noses and almost nonexistent jaws, a cat looks better when you photograph it full face. A profile shot that accents a long nose or slender, elongated head such as one finds in a dachshund or greyhound shows less expression and de-emphasizes the eyes, which are among a cat's best features. Shooting down on a cat is equally disastrous because the expression is lost. A face-to-face between cat and lens, or a slightly downward angle with the cat looking up at the camera, do justice to the animal's best features and show to advantage its most attractive expressions.

If your pet is not a cat or a dog but some more exotic animal, and you are not sure how to go about photographing it, drop a card or note to St. Louis Audubon Photography Section, 8410 Madeline Drive, St. Louis, Missouri 63114. Be sure to include your address and telephone number.

Want to polish your photographic skills? Join in the activities of the Photography Section of the St. Louis Audubon Society. Indoor meetings are the first Tuesday of the month from October through June (no meeting in January). The time of the meeting is 7:45 p.m. sharp in the auditorium of the Clayton Federal Savings & Loan Association, Elm and Lockwood, Webster Groves. HOPE TO SEE YOU THERE!

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PHOTOGRAPHY SECTION PROGRAMS

February 7, 1984 — Photography Critique. You don't want to miss this! A panel of three noted photographers will critique your slides and prints. Bring up to eight slides or prints to be discussed by these experts. Only you will handle your slides. You will put them into a carousel reel provided at the meeting. At the end of the program you will remove your own slides from the reel. Prints will be displayed for viewing and criticism. The panel leader will be MARTIN

SCHWEIG, JR., president of Schweig Studio and Gallery. His nature photographs have been published in many magazines and books, both here and abroad. Mr. Schweig is a master at catching on film that often fleeting moment that gives eloquence to a photograph.

At Clayton Federal Savings & Loan auditorium, Elm and Lockwood, Webster Groves, 7:45 p.m. sharp

March 6, 1984 — Petals, Pastures and Pigs is the title of JERRY TURK's newest informative presentation. He shows how to maximize photographic opportunities when on a trip or in an unfamiliar area.

At Clayton Federal Savings & Loan auditorium, Elm and Lockwood, Webster Groves, 7:45 p.m. sharp

April 3, 1984 — National Audubon offers selected field programs: Adult camps, youth camps, workshops, and field seminars. Ever wonder what it would be like to attend one of these? RITA WILSON has a photographic record of the camp she attended the summer of 1983. For an interesting, informative and thoroughly delightful account by words and pictures, be sure to attend this meeting.

The same evening ALEX and DOROTHY COLE will have a words-and-picture report on their camp experiences this past summer.

At Clayton Federal Savings & Loan auditorium, Elm and Lockwood, Webster Groves, 7:45 p.m. sharp

Details of the May 1 and June 5 programs will appear in the next bulletin.

May 26, 1983 (rain date May 27) and June 9 (rain date June 10), ED and LEE MASON will conduct a photography workshop at the Audubon Society Education Center (104 Lewis Road, Crescent, Missouri) from 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Details will appear in the next bulletin.

The Masons will also conduct photography workshops for Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colorado from July 15 through August 4, 1984. If you are interested in vacationing in the fabulous San Juan Mountains area with a group of photographers, contact David Alford, Conferences and Institutes, Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colorado 81301 for details. Fee includes lodging and meals.

Dates, times and places of various photography walks will be announced at the indoor meetings.

SHOULD ST. LOUIS "ADOPT A REFUGE"?

At the start of the Reagan administration, with the appointment of James Watts as Secretary of the Interior, it became apparent that among other manifest problems, the national wildlife refuges would be subjected to increased pressures. In response, the National Audubon Society took action to increase the involvement of the local Audubon chapters and their members in lending assistance to nearby refuges. The entire July 1983 issue of Audubon magazine was devoted to the refuge system and the "Adopt a Refuge" program which was established as a constructive response to these problems.

Use of wildlife refuges for nature study is a quiet, passive and inconspicuous pursuit. The more active and/or consumptive forms of recreation are more noticeable. For example, a water skier and his towboat are more conspicuous than a group of birders among the trees onshore. Thus, it became important that nature study users do things which demonstrate their interest, concern and commitment.

The Audubon "Adopt a Refuge" program provides suggested guidelines and steps to follow in contacting the manager of a refuge and meeting together to discover ways in which the manager would like assistance. It is essential to establish a cooperative and supportive role and to avoid judgmental remarks concerning past or present practices which may run counter to the "druthers" of nature study users, who after all are only a part of the user community.

Local managers will probably know of problems at, and threats to, the facility they supervise. Here a support group may be able to endorse and encourage protective measures and other practices which, when articulated by the manager alone, may not receive serious consideration by the powers that administer the refuge system.

Several St. Louisans from the widely overlapping membership of the St. Louis Audubon Society and the Webster Groves Nature Study Society are exploring the possibility that a committee drawn from each organization might jointly adopt the Calhoun County unit of the Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge, located near Brussels, Illinois across the Illinois River from Pere Marquette State Park.

This area is used by birders and other nature enthusiasts from St. Louis. Over 225 species of birds appear on the refuge bird list (which we might help update and expand). Among the most dramatic are the thousands of snow geese and dozens of bald eagles to be seen there in the winter. The area is also known for ducks, cormorants, pelicans, shorebirds, and other marsh and riverside species. The botanical resources present might be another area where nature study groups might contribute.

Additional benefits to travelers visiting this refuge are the scenic drive northward on the Great River Road (Illinois 3) along the east bank of the Mississippi, the possibility of a stop in the charming town of Elsah and the Landing Restaurant, as well as the trip across the Illinois on the Brussels Ferry at Grafton and a possible return via St. Charles County, which is reached by crossing the Mississippi on the Golden Eagle Ferry (for which there is a charge). In autumn apples, pumpkins (including the pick-your-own variety) and other agricultural products from nature's bounty can be bought in the area.

"ADOPT A REFUGE"? (continued)

To mount an effective adoption of this refuge, several members of the nature-oriented community of St. Louis would have to become involved with a serious and durable commitment. A convenor/organizer/committee chairperson would be needed. A few people have expressed interest, but more are needed in order to make the effort worthwhile. Anyone interested in helping "Adopt a Refuge" is invited to contact Dick Coles at 938-5346 (office) or at 938-5271 (home).

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WEATHER STATION

Curiosity and excitement about weather conditions seem to affect everyone. The temperature now, in the past and in the future is often the theme for hours of conversation. If you don't believe that people are interested in temperature, then you'll find it hard to believe that some six million people call Centerre Bank's time and temperature number every month.

Other weather conditions also affect us. Cloud formations, wind direction and speed, and relative humidity are critical factors to our comfort zone. We keep close track of weather factors through radio, television, newspapers, and even bank buildings with their electric signs.

We are pleased to report that the St. Louis Audubon Education Center is now planning to establish a weather station. It will be used in educational programs and promises to provide all of us with an opportunity to learn more about weather. The weather station has been made possible through the generous gifts of Betty Theis Williams and Mrs. Harry Theis in memory of Harry Theis. These funds will be used to purchase equipment and materials. High school students and teachers, under the direction of Audubon board member Bill Kloppe, will construct the weather station and install the instruments.

The instruments will include a barometer to measure atmospheric pressure, a hygrometer to measure the amount of water vapor in the air, high and low thermometer, rain gauge, weather vane and anemometer to measure wind speed. These tools are important for reporting weather as it is and for forecasting weather changes. As we proceed on our environmental inventory of the Education Center, these records will be important as they relate to plants and animals in the area. Plants and animals, including people, often act in predictable ways during certain weather conditions.

Students of all ages will make use of the Audubon Weather Station. We give thanks to Mrs. Theis and Betty Theis Williams, who have a special interest in what's happening outdoors and in sharing this interest with our members and students of all ages.

AUDUBON EDUCATION CENTER

Programs given by St. Louis Audubon Society experts Bill Brush, Bill Kloppe and Al Lodwick were held on three weekends this fall and included Edible Plants, Orienteering and Nature Photography. These were the first of many programs which will be offered at the Audubon Education Center, 104 Lewis Road, Crescent, Missouri. Spring programs are now being developed. Watch for notices in the Bulletin.

Plans are underway for making an environmental inventory of the Education Center in order to develop a base line against which to compare development of the property through projects aimed toward expanding the variety of wild birds, animals and plants on the 17-acre Education Center. Dr. Richard Coles and Fr. James Mulligan have developed an inventory sheet to be used for this environmental survey. These sheets will be available in a special stand in the garage at the center. Those who visit the Education Center are requested to fill one out. All appropriate information will be transcribed into a master notebook which will serve as an important environmental record of the center for future years.

The gate at the center is open from 8:30 a.m. until 7:30 p.m. every day. You are cordially invited to visit. The Education Committee welcomes any suggestions and requests for programs that you may have. Members of the committee include Pat and Bill Brush, Richard Coles, Gary Giessow, Bill Kloppe, Barbara Lawton, James Mulligan, and Gary Shackelford.

AUDUBON ECOLOGY CAMPS — SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATIONS

This summer let your senses run wild and learn more about the environment at one of four National Audubon Ecology Camps located in Maine, Connecticut, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Your motivation to get up and out in the field will come from sweeping mountain vistas, the lapping of waves against a rocky coast, a silent spruce forest, the haunting cry of a whippoorwill, and the companionship of fellow students.

If you are interested in attending a National Audubon Camp this summer, information may be obtained from St. Louis Audubon Committee Chairmen Gary Shackelford, 13 Scarsdale, 63117, or Edward Ortleb, 5663 Pernod, 63139. Prices vary with dates and camps, and these camps are open from June through August.

Each Audubon camp is open to anyone over 18 years of age. Now in its forty-eighth year, the program attracts people from as far away as England, Switzerland and the Philippines. Young or old, a beginner or an experienced conservationist, attendance at a National Audubon Ecology Camp is an experience you will long remember.

RARE BIRD VISITING AREA

Slaty-backed gull, *Larus schistisagus*

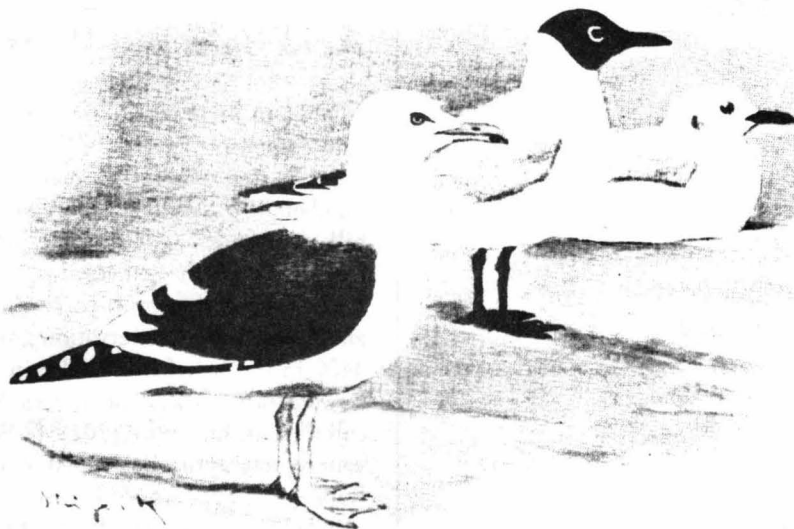
A slaty-backed gull was spotted by Bill Rudden on December 20 with a flock of herring gulls on the ice floes in the Mississippi River near the Chain of Rocks. There were many skeptics, including Rudden, as this was a "once-in-a-century" sighting. However, on the fourth of January, Bruce Peterjohn, one of the nation's experts on gulls and regional editor of American Birds magazine, arrived from Ohio and made positive identification.

The gull has now moved to the Alton, Illinois area and can be seen from both sides of the river near the Alton Lock and Dam. People are arriving daily from all parts of the United States to see this "once-in-a-lifetime" bird. No one can give a positive reason for the visit of the slaty-backed gull, native to the northern Pacific coast of the Soviet Union.

In Birds in Japan, Yoshimaro Yamashina, former president of the Yamashino Institute for Ornithology and Zoology, writes that the slaty-backed gull may be recognized as a large gull, total length 610 mm, with grayish back; white underparts, head and tail contrast with dark slaty gray back. Bill is heavy and yellow, red spot on lower mandible. Legs dark pink. Immature whole plumage brown with black tail. Can be told from the herring gull by slightly larger size and darker back. He states it is impossible to distinguish the juvenile slaty-backed from the juvenile herring gull. Many breed on the coasts of Hokkaido.

Our distinguished visitor, the slaty-backed gull, was seen as late as January 10 at the Alton Lock and Dam. Icing on the cake is a swan and Thayer's gull. Make the trip if you wish to try your skill and luck. . . Good Birding.

The illustration below was taken from Birds in Japan. The left front illustration is the slaty-backed gull. The center illustration is the black-headed gull, summer and right rear, winter.



YOUR VOICE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

In answer to many requests, the names, addresses and telephone numbers for Representatives and Senators from Missouri are as follows: (Area code for Washington, D.C. is 202.)

Senator Thomas F. Eagleton
107 Dirksen Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
224-5721

Senator John Danforth
497 Russell Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
224-6154

Rep. William L. Clay
2470 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
225-2406

Rep. Robert A. Young
2430 Rayburn HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515
225-2561

Rep. Richard A. Gephardt
1436 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
225-2671

Rep. Ike N. Skelton
2453 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
225-2876

Rep. Alan Wheat
1609 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
225-4535

Rep. E. Thomas Coleman
2344 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
225-7041

Rep. Gene Taylor
2134 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
225-6536

Rep. Bill Emerson
418 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
225-4404

Rep. Harold Volkmer
1230 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
225-2956

Acid Rain Bill Wins Support

Thanks to a concerted effort by conservationists to gain cosponsors for HR 3400, the acid rain bill sponsored by Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA), the list now numbers 107. Although there are problems with the bill, reports Joy Oakes of Audubon's Washington, D.C., office, it has emerged as the primary acid rain vehicle before Congress this session, and Audubon, along with other conservation groups, is backing HR 3400 in the belief that acid rain legislation must go forward now. Oakes encourages Audubon leaders to call the national office (202/547-9009) and find out if your representative has signed on to the acid rain bill. Representatives who are cosponsors should be applauded, and those who have yet to lend their support should be urged to do so.

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY DUES STRUCTURE

National Audubon Society has announced a dues increase effective January 1, 1984:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Chapter Share</u>
Individual	\$ 30.00	\$ 9.50
Family	38.00	12.00
Student	18.00	5.50
Senior Citizen Individual	21.00	6.50
Senior Citizen Family	23.00	7.50
Sustaining	50.00	15.00
Supporting	100.00	25.00

If you are joining as a new member and do not send your check to the St. Louis Audubon Society, 2109 Briargate Lane, St. Louis, Missouri 63122, our local chapter will not receive the chapter share. We must carry you as a member of our chapter but receive no money from national for your membership.

If you are renewing your membership and do not send your check to the St. Louis Chapter, we may not be credited with your membership and receive the dues share.

For the above reasons we ask that you please make your check payable to St. Louis Audubon Society and mail the check to St. Louis Audubon Society, 2109 Briargate Lane, St. Louis, Missouri 63122.

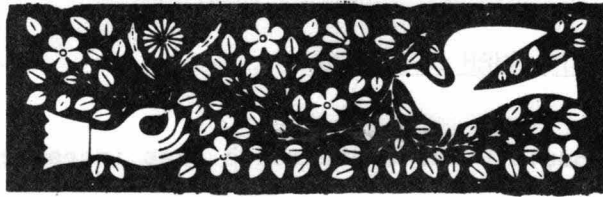
How to Read Your Label and Know Your Expiration Date

Mrs. John Doe	2N01
7124 Forsyth	May 84
St. Louis, MO 63105	

The figures on the right side of the above label tell Mrs. Doe sent in \$38 and the expiration date is May 1984.

Individual membership would read 1N01; family would read 2N01; student 6N01; Senior Citizen Individual AN01; Senior Citizen Family BN01; Sustaining 3N01; and Supporting 4N01.

Always check your zip code as many errors are made in addresses and zip codes. It is not necessary to send dues more than 30 days in advance. You may disregard the many advance notices you receive.



TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

In Memory of Florence Jones Terry
Grace J. Tupper
Cornelia L. Hath

In Memory of Earl H. Hath
Margaret Norman Spicer

In Memory of Elinor Hayward
Joy and Sam Guze

Contributions to the Education Center

Chris Arhos in memory of Katherine Arhos
Mrs. Harry Theis and Betty Theis Williams in memory of Harry Theis
Gary Giessow
Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Inglefield
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hager, Jr.
Mrs. James L. Ruschill
Jane Stuessie
Mr. and Mrs. Jerald L. Miller
Mr. and Mrs. William Brush
Al Lodwick
Bill Kloppe
Monsanto
Philip Morris, Inc.
Mrs. Ernest Mercadal
Mrs. Jane Ambruster Beard

If you are upgrading your lawn equipment or if you are moving into an apartment, please let us have your riding lawn mower. We could make good use of a four wheel drive van, too.

We also need a 16 mm sound projector and a large screen. A generous tax deduction will be given for all contributions.